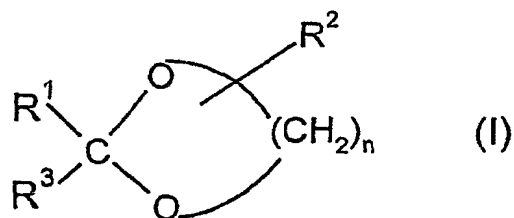


We claim:

1. The use of compounds of the formula (I)



5 in which

R¹ represents an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl radical which has 2 to 30 carbon atoms and which is optionally substituted by one or more halogen atoms, where, if appropriate, one or more suitable nonadjacent carbon chain members can be replaced by oxygen atoms,

R² represents hydrogen, hydroxyl, -NH₂, -NR⁴R⁵, -N⁺(R⁴R⁵R⁶), -PR⁷R⁸, -O-P(R⁷R⁸), -P(O)R⁷R⁸, -P⁺(R⁷R⁸R⁹) or a C₁₋₅-alkyl radical which is optionally substituted by hydroxyl, C₁₋₄-alkoxy, -NH₂, mono- or di-C₁₋₄-alkylamino or a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle having up to three hetero atoms selected from among O, N and S,

R³ represents hydrogen or can have the meanings stated above for R¹,

R⁴, R⁵ and R⁶ independently of one another represent hydrogen or C₁₋₅-alkyl or two of the radicals together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded from a 5- to 7-membered heterocycle which can optionally additionally comprise one or two further heteroatoms selected from among O, N and S,

R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ independently of one another represent C₁₋₅-alkyl, C₁₋₅-alkoxy or C₆₋₁₂-aryl

or

two of the radicals together with the phosphorus atom to which they are bonded form a 5-7-membered heterocycle which can optionally additionally comprise one or two further heteroatoms selected from among O, N and S,

5

n denotes 2, 3 or 4,

for the preparation of pharmaceuticals with improved permeation of a pharmaceutically active substance across cell and organ barriers.

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